The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 38. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n47

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. v1-n43

J. W. CHEMERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. v1-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. v1-n43

P. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, west southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n42

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house. v1-n42

C. ATHEARN, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. v1-n43

A. SOLLENBERGER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. v1-n43

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of boots, shoes, groceries etc., first door above Main st. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

D. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n40

J. S. MCKELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

C. BUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n23

D. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main st., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-n2

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, hoods, stationery, north side Main street below Market. v1-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. v1-n47

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n43

MISS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. v1-n43

MISS MYERS HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. v1-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n35

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. v1-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. v1-n43

FOWLER HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. v1-n43

B. STORNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. v1-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. v1-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, notions, hoots, hats, caps, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. v1-n43

M. KELLY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, dry goods, notions, hats and groceries, Main st., opposite Carroll's Furniture Rooms. v1-n43

H. H. HUNSBERGER, agent, groceries, tobacco, etc, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. v1-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionaries, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and the creek road. v1-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron v1-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. v1-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. v1-n43

A. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Houses keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. v1-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, southwest, south side, two doors above Bridge's tinware shop. v2-n18

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. COBELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. v1-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Mainand Market st. v1-n43

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n1

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. v1-n43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and yaney Tanner, Scottown. v1-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. v1-n43

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. v1-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, 42 G. W. Cobell's furniture rooms v1-n43

T. B. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. v1-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. v1-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg. v1n43

I. S. KULN, dealer in meat hollow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice—Machinery made and repaired. v2-n33

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Ed. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. v1n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. v1-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. v1-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. v1-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

JAMES H. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. v1-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

WILLIAM DILONG, Steam Brick and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n47

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co, Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy v1-n47

D. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n4

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v1n41

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostelsander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RENARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n15.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street.

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. v1-n16

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. v1-n46.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. v1-n46

MISS E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. v1-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. v1-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. v1-n61.

J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n41

E. F. REICHARD, & BRO, dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v2n41

D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., v2n41

T. W. EDGAR, Steam Cinnamon Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n41

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. v1-n43

JACOB A. SWEISER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc, Madison township Columbia county Pa. v1-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and strangers entertained. v2-n4

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n15

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n15

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing for the entertainment of sojourners guests; neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They promise a spacious, and elegant table, and a liberal business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, to which travellers will be promptly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FOWLER'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone and will continue in its internal arrangements, and to be perfect as regards comfort to sojourners and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied with the best the market affords, and with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Old Rosey*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of
RAW & STEWED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, CHEESE, CREEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 8, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

The bar will be stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfactory. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 25, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor respectfully announces that it has been refitted, refurnished, REPAIRED AND FURNISHED with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.

July 3, '68-tf

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	4,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	9,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	25,00	50,00
One column	15,00	18,00	25,00	50,00	100,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbins' Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. apr29'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office—corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [jan1'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN.

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [may8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautify and invigorate the hair. It restores hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,
ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.

July 3, '68-tf

Choice Poetry.

THE LAST INSULT TO VALOR.

A SIMPLE POEM ADDRESSED TO HIS MUTILATED FELLOW-SOLDIERS.

BY A BOY IN BLUE.

Alas! poor wounded comrades,
Did you think your work was done
When you crawled home sick and ragged,
From the field your prowess won?
No you still are held to service:
And as clowns of faction's ring,
Vile traitors than you conquered
Lying ballads bid you sing.

Totter forward on your crutches,
With your empty coatsleeves come,
Hurry up your shot torn bodies
At the tap of Shoddy's drum.
Though your limbs, to prop the Union,
You gave freely, that was naught;
Split your throat to serve the scoundrels
Who were stealing while you fought.

To the blunderer of Vienna,
To the thief of New Orleans,
And to On-to-Richmond Greeley,
Shout ecstatic Io Peans!
Swindlers, imbeciles, and cowards
Claims your voices, votes, and souls;
Dress your ranks the word is "Mizzle,"
And Thad Stevens calls the rolls.

Will ye have these men for masters?
Shall they lead you, through the land,
Like a caravan of monkeys
Taught to caper at command?
Gallant hearts, whose victor thunder,
At Antietam shook the skies,
Will you glorify the negro,
And give nobody to lies?

Make reply you shattered heroes
Against Rebel cannon flung
By our soft shell Alexanders
And mock Cæsars cast in dung?
Tell your White-livered insulters
By the God of Battles, No!
That the star of War's grand theatre
Cannot twinkle in their show!

While on lushes who shaved your rations
Parties choicest favors fall,
Speculation fatten your muscle,
Late the Unions's living wall,
Dressed in motley to bestared it,
And by sordid greed kept down,
You just live by carrying bundles—
Liveried lackeys of the town!

Tell the world my labeled comrades,
What returns per week you bring,
To the Radicals who slave you.
For whose chief you're asked to sing:
How they grudge you meagre wages,
How they fatten on your sweat:
And what cause you have to warble
On the pittances you get?

Tell the world Potomacs Veterans,
Who so grudgingly were given
Leave to labor for the Nation,
In whose vanguard you had striven,
What your taskmasters decided,
When their spies the tidings bear
That you meant to vote seymour
And the army's Idol, Blair?

How they shamed your and discharged you,
With a malice born of hell,
Because heart, vote, and conscience
At the check you would not sell
And O! don't forget to mention
How your ballots under seal
Sent from Richmond for M'Clellan,
Stanton's heels were hired to steal!

Have we lost our rights, brave brothers,
And is this indeed the end—
To be outcast in the country
We enlisted to defend?
Shall the blacks who stuck to treason
Till the tide of battle turned,
With the help of Northern sharpers,
Rule the roast while we are spurned?

Let us answer in November,
As true men should answer knaves;
As the martyred dead would answer,
Could the question pierce their graves,
Let us show the bloated upstarts,
Who by black votes hope to reign,
That the Union saved by bullets,
We with ballots will sustain.

Miscellaneous.

Thirteen Years Ago.

IN 1851 Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England. Capt. George B. McClellan was detailed on secret service in the harbor of Cuba, under instructions from the Secretary of War. Gen. Quitman, Lieut. Beauregard and others were plotting fillibustering raids against the island, for which the government soon after made an offer of $1,000,000. Parson Brownlow had written a savage letter in the defence of slavery, and was challenging Northern clergymen to dispute its divine authority. Gerrit Smith, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher and a few hundred others were doing a quiet and limited business over the underground railway. John Brown had not yet left his farm in the northern wild. An obscure individual, remembered by a few as having once represented the Sangamon district, Ill., in the House, and opposed the Mexican war in awkward, ingenious and extremely unpopular argument, received a few complimentary votes for Vice President in competition with Mr. Dayton, the nominee. Captain U. S. Grant, hardly suspected of being an ex-army officer by those who bought molasses or cordwood of him, was generally taken for a steamboat captain temporarily stranded by a stress of ill luck, or who hardly had requisite energy and pluck to succeed in a business calling, and had, therefore, collapsed into a speculator in sundries. W. T. Sherman was teaching school in Louisana. Generals Sickles, Butler and Logan were rough-and-tumble Democratic lawyers of some notoriety. Two of the most prominent and promising officers of our little army were Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson and Lieutenant Robert E. Lee. Brief as is the period since then, we have but two men in official life—Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase—whose prominence has not either been created or overthrown during this eventful epoch.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

A SCHOOLMASTER, after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and at the same time promised to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungrammatically. The youngster being quite satisfied with what he got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil: "A common substantive of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case and in an angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other end of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

AN officer who was inspecting his company one morning spied one private whose shirt was sadly begrimed.

"Patrick O'Flinn," called out the captain.

"Here, yer Honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with hand to his cap.

"How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer.

"*Twenty-eight inches long,*" was the rejoinder.

SENATOR HARLAN ON GRANT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HARLAN AFFIRMATORY OF GRANT'S MILITARY INCOMPETENCY—GRANT PRONOUNCED GUILTY OF THE "USELESS SLAUGHTER" OF UNION SOLDIERS—THE CONDUCT OF GRANT AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, WHAT GRANT'S COMRADES THOUGHT OF HIM.

IN the Senate of the United States on the 9th of May, 1868, debate arose upon a resolution submitted by Senator Sherman, directing the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all official reports relative to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Among those engaging in the discussion was Senator Harlan, of Iowa, whose remarks, presented below, are taken from the *Congressional Globe*, (Second Session Thirty-seventh Congress, Par 3, pages 7, 636-32):

Mr. HARLAN—Mr. President, so far as the remarks of the Senator from Ohio may have been intended to defend the troops of that State from any unjust aspersions, I have not a word to say. They were well timed, and it was proper subject for the consideration of the Senate, as their courage had been called in question, as it seems, by a Senator from another State. But that part of his speech which may have been intended to bolster up the reputation of General Grant I think may have an injurious effect in the future, and hence I rise to repudiate every word he has said that many have that tendency. From all I can learn on the subject, I do not think General Grant is fit to command a great army in the field. Iowa had eleven regiments in the field at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He can never make any of those men believe that General Grant is fit to command. I have seen many of them, have conversed with the officers and privates, and they believe that two short extracts from a letter written by a gentleman of my State, who is now the presiding judge of one of the district courts, and who spent several days on the battlefield immediately after the conclusion of the battle. He says:

During the whole time I was with the army I availed myself of every means to gain correct information as to the battle and all the details connected with it. No one can get the truth by reading of the newspaper correspondence so well as by conversation with the officers and soldiers who were in the fight. There is no use in trying to disguise or covering the fact that our army was badly surprised on Sunday morning. Up to the time that General Grant assumed command at Pittsburg Landing, General Sherman was in command, and kept his pickets of infantry and cavalry out in front of his lines for three or four miles, out after Grant arrived this was entirely neglected, and, notwithstanding scouts, deserters from the enemy, and citizens reported to General Grant, through the proper officers, that the main body of the enemy were approaching our lines, he indignantly scorned the idea of an attack, saying that Generals Johnson and Beauregard were not d—d fools enough to attack us here."* * On Saturday night before the battle the rebel army was moved up so close to our front lines that, as a rebel prisoner informed me, they could hear the soldiers talking in their camps. At daylight the enemy commenced the attack with not less than seventy-five thousand men. They rushed into some of our camps before our soldiers had time to fall into line of battle, and while many of our officers were asleep.

In the concluding part of the letter, he says:

Although our victory on Monday was complete, and the rebels utterly routed, yet it was too dearly purchased. The criminal carelessness, or something worse, on the part of General Grant, whereby so many brave soldiers were slaughtered, admits of no palliation or excuse. Newspaper correspondents may write as they please, but the united voice of every soldier in Grant's army condemns him, and it is now time that the Government should do likewise.

From all I can learn from the troops from Iowa who participated in this battle, with whom I have conversed, both officers and men, this is but an expression of a conviction made on the minds of all of them. The Iowa troops have been in the battle repeatedly under command of General Grant; they have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the high position he now holds. They regard him as the author of the useless slaughter of many hundreds of their brave comrades in arms. It is not necessary, nor is it right, to compel them to serve under him. The speech of the Senator from Ohio might, unnoticed, induce those in authority to continue him in the field. I understand he has been virtually suspended; that he now really has no command; that each division and army corps of the Western Department is under the command of General Halleck; that General Grant is *second* in command of the whole, which is, of course, merely nominal. In my opinion he ought not to have multiplied thousands of men placed in his hands after the record which he has made. And the only practical tendency of that part of the speech of the Senator from Ohio would be to induce the President to assign him an active command. This I cannot consent to have done in the presence of my countrymen, maimed and slaughtered, as I believe, through his carelessness or incompetency. I say this not on account of any public or private grievances of a personal nature. I do not know General Grant, have never met him at any time, and could, therefore, have no personal grief to redress. Nor have I any complaint to make of the manner in which he or other generals have mentioned the conduct of the Iowa troops in the field. As far as I have noticed, justice has been done them by their commanding generals, and by the public. In some cases it has been very tardy justice; but when the facts have come to light connected with their bearing in the presence of the enemy, none have withheld just commendation, or been disposed to deprive them of their hard-earned laurels. They have commanded the respect of the enemy on every battlefield where they have appeared, as well as the applause of their friends. As a sample of the manner in which their neighbors spoke of them, I request the Secretary to read the following paragraph from a leading journal published in the City of St. Louis:

The Secretary read, as follows:

THE GALLANT IOWANS.—Iowa is a young State, but it is the home of the heroes. With the present war she has begun a war history that yields in splendor and honor to that of no State in the Union and no country on the globe. Her soil is the birth-place of a new chivalry, she has become the mother of a new race of heroes. Her soldiers boast little, and she has no industrious penny-a-liner to boast for them. Her soldiers are as modest as they are brave. They are no fierce braggarts. They are as gentle and tractable as children. But when the storm of blood begins they are the guiding and the governing heroes of the tempest. Where the harvest of death is to be reaped, they are the foremost of the reapers. Where a perilous assault is to be made, somehow or other there is always an Iowa regiment, or the wasted shadow of an Iowa regiment, to lead it. It was so at Wilson's Creek; it was so at Belmont; it was so at Fort Donelson; it was so at Shiloh; it will ever be so throughout the war. All our Western troops have been heroes, but the Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes. The Iowa First, Iowa Second, Iowa Fourth, and Iowa Seventh are bodies of men who would have given an additional lustre even to Thermopyle, Marathon, Austerlitz, or Wagram, and all Americans may be proud of Iowa.—*St. Louis News.*

The President *pro tempore*—The Chair thinks it proper to remind the Senator that debate on the resolution is continued only by the unanimous consent of the Senate, to the exclusion of the special order; but the debate will be allowed to continue until some member shall call for the special order of the day. The Senator from Iowa will proceed.

Mr. Harlan—I shall detain the Senator for but a moment longer. General Halleck, in all official communication addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State of Iowa, has mentioned the Iowa troops at the battle before Fort Donelson as "the bravest of the brave." Nor do I know that General Grant or any other general, has ever withheld just commendation. I therefore repeat that I have no personal grievance to redress for myself or for the troops of my State. And I would have remained silent on this subject in the Senate, if the speech of the Senator from Ohio had not made it necessary for me to speak; for I do not deem the Senate Chamber the proper place for criticisms on the conduct of a general in the field. I think it much better to present our personal convictions in relation to the character of our generals to the Secretary of War and to President. For myself, I uniformly pursue this course, and regret that it has, in my judgment, become neccessary to depart from it in this case. But, sir, it is often as dangerous and as wicked to praise the unworthy and incompetent as to detract from the meritorious. If my convictions are correct it would be a crime for me to remain silent, and suffer influences to originate in the Senate Chamber which may result in restoring a general to an active command whom I, and the people in part represent, deem unworthy of such a trust. Iowa has sent to the field about twenty thousand troops. They have behaved I think, well on every battlefield where they have appeared. As far as I know, no Iowa regiment has ever faltered in the discharge of duty, however perilous. Their numbers have been reduced by the casualities of the field and camp nearly one-fourth. They give their lives with firmness to aid in restoring the supremacy of the laws. But, sir, they believe, and I believe that a large per cent. of this loss was useless, and is justly attributable to the carelessness, or inability of General Grant. And he shall not with my consent, be continued in command. There is nothing in his antecedents to justify a further trial of his military skill. At Belmont he committed an egregious and military blunder, which resulted in almost annihilating an Iowa regiment. At Fort Donelson, the right wing of our army, which was under his immediate command, was defeated and driven back several miles from the enemy's works. The battle was restored by General Smith, the enemy's works were stormed, and thus a victory was finally won. And so on the battle-field of Shiloh, his army was completely surpised, as I believe from all the facts I can procure, on Sunday, and nothing but the stubborn bravery of the men fighting by regiments and brigades, saved the army from utter destruction. The battle was afterwards restored and conducted by General Buell and other Generals, who came on the field during the evening and night; and our forces ultimately succeeded in completely routing the enemy. Now, sir, with such a record, *those who continue Gen. Grant in an active command will, in my opinion, carry on their skirts the blood of thousands of their countrymen.* With my convictions, I can neither do it myself nor silently permit it to be done by others.

DINING NEXT DAY.—A Yankee left his down-east village to visit Washington. On his return he astonished his neighbors by telling them how very late people dined there, as at home twelve or one o'clock was the regular hour.

"What time," he was asked, "do the shopkeepers dine in Washington?"

"Not till two, sometimes three."

"My, how late!" was the remark.

"And the well-to-do folk?"

"Oh, they don't dine till four and five."

"My, how late! And the members of Congress?"

"Wall, I guess they don't dine till six."

"And the Senators?"

"Oh, not till eight and nine."

"My, how late! And the President, what time does he dine?"

"Oh, he don't dine till next day."

Reptiles in the Stomach.

THE Medical and Surgical Reporter, speaking of the alleged cases of snakes and other reptiles living in the stomach of human beings, says:

Such stories are the consummation of folly, and he must be an ill-educated doctor (if educated at all) who could send forth such a *farrago* of nonsense. That a very small reptile may crawl into a child's mouth may be true; but that any animal not bred in the human stomach, could live there any length of time, is so utterly at variance with all the laws of physiology and digestion, that none but ignoramuses ever credit them. We have some pious frauds to give on this subject but not now.

Physicians know that there are certain entoza that exists in the human organism, and often cause distressing symptoms and continued ill-health. But that a "snake," or a toad, or other reptile could maintain an existence in the stomach for two hours, much less two years, is a fiction that our profession should lose no opportunity to combat. Cases were reptiles are supposed to exist in the stomach are most likely of a historical character, and the contortions of the reptile, its "gnawing," and its violent efforts to escape from its prison house are all imaginary.

We once had a patient, a very respectable lady, who fancied that she had a snake in her throat that was trying to escape. She could feel it with her finger! Would open her mouth and wonder that we could not see it and pluck it out. She forwarned us that it was of no use to try to convince her that there was nothing there, for she knew better. Had turned away several physicians because they would not believe her. There was nothing left but a prescribe something. We succeeded in course of time, in relieving her partially, at least, of the irritation of the throat, but she insisted that our remedies were bringing the reptile away piecemeal!

We have heard of a case in which the patient insisted that she had a toad in her stomach. Her physician at last admitted the statement, and prepared to relieve her mind of the toad in this way: Giving her an emetic, he awaited its operation; in his officiousness, in supporting her head while she vomited, he managed to cover her eyes while he adroitly threw a live toad into the vessel. It was enough, the patient, with a "I told you so," was cured from that hour.

Such a "pious fraud" was perhaps excusable under the circumstances; but it is always better, and much more in a spirit of our calling, if we can cure the hallucination by removing the ill-health that causes it.

USEFUL HINTS.—To expel red ants from any place, sprinkle it with ground coffee.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it in a cloth, and put it in a cool, dry place. If mold appears on it wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place.

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Attention! Democrats!!

IN order that cheap reading matter may be furnished the people until after the election, we make the following offer:

That we will send THE COLUMBIAN from now until after the Presidential election (including twenty FOR FIVE DOLLARS. This is only Twenty five cents a number—and just covers the cost of the paper on which it is printed. The paper contains each week sixteen large columns of entertaining literary and political news.

No Democrat is so poor but what he can give twenty five cents to aid in the coming contest, and he should see that his Radical neighbor has a copy.

Clubs should be formed at every Post Office.

1840—1868.

THERE are many good people in this county, who remember the contest between Harrison and Van Buren in 1840.

The Democrats had been in power since 1829, and as a matter of course, Whig orators, and the Whig press, were loud in demanding a change. Business was prostrated, for the country had not recovered from commercial revulsion of 1837. The currency was deranged; and above all the cry of a standing army was raised against Mr. Van Buren, because his Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, had recommended the organization of an army of five hundred thousand militia, throughout the United States, to be simply in readiness for any emergency, but in other respects to be unemployed, and at no other expense to the Government.

This was quite enough at that day, to shake the faith of thousands of Democrats, and they abandoned our party, and Harrison of course was elected. We recall this scrap of history, for the purpose of inquiring of the Whigs of 1840, whether there is not a thousand time greater cause for change now, than there was at that time, and whether it is not their duty to vote for Seymour, Blair and Reform?

DEMOCRATIC meetings to be held in Columbia county at the following times and places:

Wherever the place is not named, the meeting will be at the regular club rooms for the township.

Benton, Friday Sept. 18, at 1 o'clock p. m. Speakers—Robert F. Clark, Esq. Col. J. G. Freeze and others.

Espy, Saturday Sept. 19, at 7½ p. m., Robert F. Clark, Esq.

Catawissa, Saturday Sept. 19, at 7½ p. m., Discussion—Capt's. Brockway & Whitmoyer.

Bloom Twp., Club Rooms, Monday, Sept., 21, at 7½ p. m.,—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Esq.

New Media, Monday, Sept.. 21, at 7½ p. m.,—Discussion—Capt's., Brockway & Whitmoyer.

Buckhorn, Tuesday, Sept., 22, at 7½ p. m.,—C. G. Barkley, Esq.,

Pine, Wednesday, Sept., 23, at 7½ p. m.,—C. W. Miller, Esq.

Sugarloaf, Wednesday, Sept., 23, at 7½ p. M.,—Captain Brockway.

Berwick, Wednesday, Sept., 23, at 7½ p. m.,—Robert F. Clark, Esq.

Mainville, Thursday, Sept., 24, at 7½ p. m.,—C. W. Miller, Esq.

Beaver, Friday, Sept., 25, at 1 p. m., —Col. John G. Freeze, Robert F. Clark Esq., and others.

Mifflin, Saturday, Sept., 26, at 1 p. m.,—Robert F. Clark, Esq., John G. Freeze, and others.

Heller's School House, Madison township, Friday, Sept., 25, at 7½ p. m.,—C. G. Barkley, Esq., Wm. H. Shoemaker.

Jones' School House, Mount Pleasant township, Saturday, Sept.. 26, at 7½ p. m.,—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Esq.,

Iola, Tuesday, Sept., 29, at 1 p. m.,—Col. John G. Freeze, E. R. Ikeler, Esq. and others.

Montour Township, Tuesday, Sept., 29, at 7½ p. m.,—C. G. Barkley, Esq.

Briar Creek, Wednesday, Sept., 30, at 7½ p. m.,—Milton M. Traugh, Esq., C. W. Miller, Esq.

Rohrsburg, Saturday, October 10, at 1 p. m.,—Robert F. Clark, Esq., Col. John G. Freeze, and others.

The Vigilance Committees will announce and make necessary arrangements for the meetings. Democrats, attend; Republicans, you are invited to come and hear the real issues of this important campaign fairly discussed. The ladies also are cordially invited.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Chairman Dem. Co., Com.
Bloomsburg, Sept., 15, '68.

RADICAL papers are as usual, before elections, filled with accounts of assassinations of so-called Union men, in the South.

The latest one reads in this wise, "Negroes in Arkansas have been shot down by dozens, and loyal men sleep in forests instead of their homes, for fear of assassination. Murder, riot, and intimidation, are daily practiced in many parts of the State."

This would be awful, if true, but it sounds so much like the accounts we used to get from Kansas, about the time John Brown flourished there, that we more than suspect that it is made up for a purpose, that is, to influence the public mind against the people of the South. But suppose it is true, who but the Radicals are to blame for such a state of things? It is the fruit of Radical rule.

WHAT has any one gained by the overthrow of the great old party that ruled the country so wisely since the days of Jefferson; except the holder of office? The annual call of the U. S. tax collector, and the great increase in the price of all we eat, drink or, wear, by reason of indirect taxation, is a vivid reminder of the fact that times are not as they were. Secret and oath-bound associations, and stupid speeches about rebels, traitors, and the like, will not pay our taxes, or make the crime of the Radical party the less, for having been the cause of all.

Congressional Conference.

AT a meeting of the Conferees of the 13th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, at the Pennsylvania House, in Danville, on Thursday, 10th day of September, 1868, the following named gentlemen appeared as Conferees, claimed seats and were admitted to the Conference:

Bradford—Andrew Menardi and Edward Herrick.

Columbia—M. E. Jackson and Richard Fruit.

Montour—W. D. Weidenhamer and J. C. Ammerman.

Sullivan—John H. Lawerence and Michael Meylert.

Wyoming—C. D. Gearhart and John Lee.

On motion of Andrew Menardi, M.E. Jackson, of Columbia county, was elected chairman of the conference, and Michael Meylert and Edward Herrick, jr., Secretaries.

Motions for candidates for Congress being then in order. Andrew Menardi nomidated Col. V. E. Piollet, of Bradford; J. C. Ammerman nominated B. K. Rhodes, of Montour; John H. Lawrence nominated Hon. George D. Jackson, of Sullivan.

On motion, the nominations were then closed.

Michael Meylert presented a letter from Hon. George D. Jackson requesting his name to be withdrawn, and positively declining to become a candidate at this time—and in obedience to his wishes thus expressed his name was withdrawn. The ballots being then taken—Col. V. E. Piollet received six votes, and B. K. Rhodes four. Col. V. E. Piollet having received a majority of the votes was declared the nominee of the Conference.

On motion C. D. Gearhart, the nomination of Col. V. E. Piollet was made unanimous.

On motion of J. C. Ammerman, a committee was appointed by the Chair to wait upon Col. Piollet and introduce him to the Conference.

The committee consisting of the Montour conferees, J. C. Ammerman and W. D. Weidenhamer, having performed their duty introduced Col. Piollet.

Who, upon being introduced by M.E. Jackson as chairman of the Conference, and the result of the Conference communicated to him in Mr. J.'s usual happy manner, Col. Piollet in a few judicious remarks accepted the nomination, and said he should endeavor to fulfill, so far as in his power, the expectations of the people, no minating him—and who he believed could elect him.

Mr. Rhodes having been called upon made a few remarks, thanking the members of the Conference for the votes given him, and fully endorsing the action of the Conference in making the nomination of Col. Piollet unanimous.

On motion of C. D. Gearhart, the next Conference was fixed to be held at Tunkhannock, on the Thursdy following the first Monday in September, 1870.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

The Conference then adjourned.

M. E. JACKSON,
Chairman.

Michael Meylert, Edward Horrick, jr., } Secretaries.

Camp-Fires Burning in Old Columbia.

MILLVILLE.

ON Friday evening last, Capts. Whitmoyer and Brockway fulfilled their engagement for a joint discussion at Millville. The use of the Academy Hall was kindly granted them by Prof. C. W. Walker. Although the evening was stormy and unpleasant, the Hall was crowded to excess, three-fourths of the audience being Republicans. The meeting organized by selecting Samuel Scattergood as President, Jacob Demott and Wm. Robbins, as Vice-Presidents, and Ira Johnson and A. P. Young, as Secretaries. The speakers were listened to patiently, while the champions of the two parties advocated their respective principles.

BENTON.

The same gentlemen held their joint debate at this point on Saturday evening. An appropriate stand had been erected, and a large number of seats prepared, but not half enough to accommodate the multitude which gathered in from miles around. It was undoubtedly the largest meeting held at Benton for many a year. The speakers went over substantially the same ground they did at other points, except that the "Fishingcreek Confederacy" were touched upon more lightly by Capt. W., than at Berwick or Millville. Esq., Rhone presided over the meeting.

HEMLOCK,

At the Club Meeting on Tuesday Evening, the Democrats raised a beautiful pole nearly one hundred feet high and after greeting it with three cheers adjourned to the Club Room, which was at once filled to its capacity. Col. Freeze addressed the Club, exposing the views and pretensions of the Radicals, and tracing their history as a party, from the days of the elder Adams and Hamilton to the present, and proving them to have been ever actuated by the same principle, of the plunder of the public funds and the public power. The Club will make a good return of votes in October.

THE Indian savages are still busy murdering white people on the frontiers. Hundreds of men, women and children, have been driven from their homes, because our army of 56,000 men costing annually one hundred millions, is in the Southern States helping the Radicals to force negro equality, and negro rule, on the white people. How long will honest Republicans support a party so utterly corrupt, and unwilling or incapable, of defending our brave countrymen on the frontiers, from savage Indians? Vote for Seymour, Blair and Reform.

IT is estimated that there were 99,000,000 of gallons of whiskey made in 1867, in the United States, and of course with a tax of two dollars on each gallon the Government ought to have received $180,000,000 but the amount did not exceed $30,000,000 from that source. So it is easy to see here it is, that, according to Mr. Wells, a Radical, about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS collected from the people, never reaches the treasury.

SCRANTON, September 12.—Theodore Strong, of Pittston, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the twelfth District.

Court Proceedings—Continued.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 9th 1868.

Jalob Shoemaker vs. Michael Coone. On motion, Samuel Knorr as Auditor in the above case Continued.

Wm. Fritz Est. On motion the appointment of E. H. Little as Auditor Con.

Daniel Morris vs. George Leib. On motion the appointment of John G. Freeze as Auditor Con.

Com. vs. Samuel Leib. Indictment selling liquor on Sunday, not a true bill and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Siglingr. Recognizance selling liquor on Sunday. Recognigance of Deft. and Daniel Codington his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Deft at next Session.

Com. vs. Conrad Froland. Recognizance selling wiskey on Sunday Recognizance of Deft. and Ruben Wasser his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Deft at next Session.

THURSDAY SEPT. 10th.

Com. vs. Philip Mowrer. Court direct that Deft. be released from payment of all except $25.00 of the mothly dues to be paid to his wife as ordered heretofore.

Jacob Wenner's est. On motion appointment of C. G. Barkley Esq. as Auditor Con.

Com. vs. Franklin Hagenbuch. Recognizance Fornication and Basterdy. Settled by parties.

Com. vs. John T. Hanly. Recognizance Selling Domestic Wines without license. Settled by parties.

Com vs. John Miller. Recognizance neglecting and refusing to maintain his wife. Settled by parties.

Com. vs. Alfred Yetter. Indictment Assault and Battery. Settled by parties.

Adam Lutz est. On motion C. W. Miller Esq appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor among creditors.

Sylvester J. Faux vs. Mary Green. Partition. On motion Court order and direct the Sheriff of Columbia County to expose the real estate described in the writ of partition to public sale on the premises.

John Bailor's est. On motion Court order a sale of the real estate described in the writ of partition, and appoint Peter Herimbach and Daniel Bailor Trustees.

Soloman Hartman's est. On motion rule granted on the heirs to appear at next Court and accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

THE *Inquirer* yesterday published the following account of life in the South, and under the benign influence of Radical reconstruction:

SAVANNAH, September 3.—A white boy who mysteriously disappeared, has been found murdered by negroes near the city. His gun and clothing were gone, and it is supposed he was killed for them. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that he was killed by some persons unknown. There is much excitement in the city, and parties have been out three days hunting the body. They met armed bodies of negroes, who halted them with precision. Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

Robberies and assaults on white people, by negroes, on the roads leading to this city, are of hourly occurrence.

The negroes in and around this city are thoroughly organized, drilled, and well armed.

DON PIATT, a leading Radical of Ohio, admits in his newspaper of June 1st, 1867, that from the hour of Lincoln's first inauguration, up to his death, the thieves were all in office. The amiable old President cracked joks over the rascality, and said that in his opportunity, he had to run his hand into a sack of fifty snakes to find one eel. The Rump Congress have passed a law, taking from President Johnson, all power to turn these Radical thieves out, and of course there is no relief, except from the defeat of Grant, and the election of Seymour and Blair.

HENRY L. DAWES, a Radical Member of Congress from Massachusetts, declared in a speech in Congress in 1862 that in the first year of a Republican administration, which came into power upon the professions of retrenchment and reform, there is unquestioned evidence, that they have PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY, well nigh in that single year, as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government under Mr. Buchanan.—How can any honest man, support such a party?

MATTERS TO BE ATTENDED TO.—Every Democrat must go to work, actively and honestly from this time on. Never was there a better prospect of success; the enemy is evidently tottering under the heavy blows it receives. The issues are all against the Radical party, and the honest men among them are in a deep study what to do; thousands believe the leaders to be corrupt, and that there must be a change. Rally, Democrats, rally, the enemy is flying.

THE British army of 200,000 men actually costs less money than our army of 56,000, under Radical rule. The British Government expends for all purposes $289,000,000 a year, including the interest upon their debt, and we expend $400,000,000.

Just think of it, our Government, in time of peace, under Radical rule, expends about $100,000,000 more, yearly, than the expensive aristocratic Government of Great Britain!

THE Radical papers are making a great fuss, because the Legislature of the State of Georgia, turned out all the negro members, on account of their being ineligible under the State Constitution. Let them howl; they will see some more of their black laws upset, before they are much older. Daylight is breaking, and the iniquities of Radicalism, are becoming apparent to thousands of honest Republicans.

A MAN named Leslie, who recently kept a dance house in New York, is now a leading carpet-bag Senator in the Legislature of Georgia, and rampant for Grant and Colfax. This is the class of men Radicalism has raised to power in the South, and yet Senator Wilson blasphemously proclaimed that the Radical party was built on the "Rock of Ages."

HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH of New York, very good authority on such a subject, stated in a recent speech that there was more drawn from the people of this country, by way of taxation, than the whole aet productive industry of the nation.

Why a Change is Needed.

THE National debt is now twenty-six hundred million of dollars. Lee surrendered on the 9th day of April, 1865; the National debt on that day was twenty-three hundred and sixty-seven millions.

In three years of peace the debt has increased two hundred and thirty-three millions.

The people have paid into the Treasury in those three years, fifteen hundred and twenty millions. In 1865, $561,572,000; in 1866, $490,634,000, and in 1867, $471,700,000.

The official statements show that in the last two months the debt has increased $13,258,593.

All of this money came from the earnings of the people, and should have been applied to paying the debt; for it is a mortgage upon all of our property, and encumbers and oppresses us in our business.

Every article that enters into our daily use and consumption is taxed to raise this money. The poor man's tea pays twenty-five cents in gold; his sugar, four cents; his coffee, five cents; the leather out of which his shoes are made, the matches with which he lights his fire, the shovel, the pick, the plow and harrow, all bear their share of these taxes, and all these increase the cost of living.

The system of taxation is more severe on the poor than the rich—for the necessities of a man (and not his property) are taxed, so that a poor man with a family of six, pays three times as much as the rich man with a family of two.

In the year ending June 30, 1868, four hundred and seventy millions of dollars were taken from the comforts and necessities of the daily lives of the people, and were put into the Treasury of the nation.

There are thirty millions of people in the Union, and this is more than fourteen dollars for each man, woman and chi'd.

This is mainly paid in buying what we eat, drink and wear.

About eight days work are now required from the laboring man, to buy a barrel of flour, while in 1860 four days work would buy as good a one. One days work now will only buy five pounds of coffee, while in 1860 it would buy twelve pounds.

The farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, find their profits all spent in the increased cost of living; in the large taxes imposed for State, county, municipal and city purposes; in the increased cost of tools, of clothing, of labor hired, and of taxes upon income, and they have nothing left.

Increase of the debt means increased hours of labor, increased taxes, and increased privations to the mass of the people.

The Radicals have wasted your money, and ought to be turned out.

The reconstruction of the South, with the negro above the white man, prevents prosperity there. The enormous taxes we pay go to maintain the army and the Freedmen's Bureau in the South for this purpose. Instead of us paying over one hundred millions each year to do this, the South ought to be put to work to earn two hundred millions to help us pay the debt and the taxes.

Take away the army and the Bureau, and give the white man as good a chance as the negro, and it will be done.

They cannot buy our iron, cotton and woolen manufactures as long as we persist in keeping them poor. Put them to work to develop their resources, and allow them to aid in governing themselves, and we will relieve ourselves from a grievous burthen.

The Radicals have put the negro above the white man, and ought to be turned out.

The exemption of bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive. The poor man who owns a house and a lot, has no right to be taxed to protect the property and educate the children of the rich man, who pays none, because his property is in United States bonds.

The Radicals made this system, and defend it, and they ought to be turned out.

A greenback dollar is now worth about sixty-eight cents in gold. There are sixteen hundred millions of 5-20 bonds, which the bondholders want paid in gold, but which the law promised to pay in greenbacks. We now pay them one hundred and thirty millions in gold interest every year, we find this a grievous load. The debt bearing gold interest has increased sixty-seven and a half millions in the last two months. This has added four millions to our burthens. If the principal of the 5-20s be paid in gold, it will add eight hundred millions of dollars to the value of the claim they make, and this terrible debt will crush the energies of the people. They paid greenbacks for the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and the contract was they were to take the same in pay.

The Radicals are for paying the Bondholder in Gold, and ought to be turned out.

Reduce the enormous, useless and corrupt expenses of the government, and thus dispense with taxation and leave the money with the people. Pay the debt as rapidly as possible; remove the curse of negroism in the South, and let the white man govern himself and help us pay our debt; tax the people equally and reduce taxation; reduce the amount of interest we must pay by buying part of the debt in greenbacks; restore the Union and obey the constitution. Pursue this policy and business will brighten, our national troubles will be over, our credit will be at par, and a specie currency re-established.

The Radicals refuse to do this and ought to be turned out.

The debt must be paid, but we must commence to pay it now or it will never be paid; the people in power have learned to be extravagant, and cannot quit it if they wished to; a change can make it no worse; a change will reduce taxation and ensure the payment of the debt.

Let us go for a change and turn the Radicals out.

THE "Sinking Fund" set apart by law for the payment of the State debt amounted to twenty-five millions in the last eight years. During that time, according to the Radical statement, the debt has been reduced only three millions. What has become of the other twenty-two millions? Will General Hartranft explain?

A SOLDIER says that during the war he had "hard tack;" now he has *hard taxes.*

THE Radical Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives and Congressional undertaker, Ordway, is a wonderful traveler, far outstripping Mungo Park, Sir John Mandeville, Chaillu, Stevens, Bayard Taylor and Baron Munchausen. The official report shows that Ordway traveled, during the last Congress, two hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and three miles for which his country paid him $20,000, exclusive of hotel bills at $6 a day, and French kid gloves, while on his travels. The distance traveled by Ordway would more than equal eight times the circle of the earth. A full account of the remarkable travels of this great Radical adventurer may be found in the official report of the Hon. Ed. M'Pherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, House Document, No. 31, a very interesting work containing much miscellaneous information. An abridgement has been compiled by Mr. Manker, Washington, D. C.

THERE is heartrending news from South America. Thirty two thousand persons were swept out of existence in Peru and Equador on the 13th of August by an earthquake, and thirty thousand rendered homeless by the same terrible calamity. Cities were either submerged by a tidal wave, which rose to the unparlleled height of forty feet, or swallowed by openings in the earth. In one case a vast lake of unknown depth occupies the spot where a town recently stood. The loss of property is estimated at three hundred millions of dollars, while in many localities so numerous were the dead bodies that the survivors were forced to fly from the neighborhood to avoid a pestilence. Misery, dismay, and suffering reign supreme in all the smitten region.

YEARS ago it was very common to hear some of the gentlemen of this county, now acting with the Radicals, declaim earnestly against the folly and wickedness of always "sticking to party"—in fact we remember the day when they claimed to be the peoples party, the no party party.

How is it now? Can it be that these same respectable and worthy citizens, have become so blind as not to see that it is high time to apply the "no party" doctrine to themselves?

Look at the result of the State elections in the North, held since the nomination of General Grant:

AGAINST GRANT.
IDAHO,
OREGON,
MONTANA,
COLORADO,
KENTUCKY,
CONNECTICUT.

FOR GRANT.
MAINE,
VERMONT!

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Newspaper editors must look out now for the reports of "diabolical outrages" received from the South. Some cattle and horse thieves having been captured at a place in Northern Louisiana, where a hut was burned and a man wounded, the telegraph reported that a party of twenty men in disguise killed three persons, wounded two, burned five houses, and turned a white woman out of doors, threatening to kill her.

PINCHBACK, the negro Senator of Louisiana, who recently declared that if the negroes were not permitted to have their own way, a thousand torches would be applied to the city of New Orleans. He received training in the workhouse. In 1862 he was tried and sentenced to that institution for two years. A fitting champion for the Radical theory. "Let us have peace."

THE Radical party was born, raised, and kept alive, on the principle of hate towards the people of the South. Even now after having involved the country in a war, costing millions of lives, and thousands of millions of money, they are not content. It is a party of malignity, cruelty, and intolerance, and wholly unfit to rule a free country.

THE average expense of the United States Government for ten years before the war, from 1851 to 1861, were $57,000,000. Now, for four years since the war was over, and during a time of peace, it has been $180,000,000—eight times as much. How long will the people tolerate, approve, and sanction a party so utterly corrupt and wicked?

Gen. Halleck, when he heard of the nomination of Seymour and Blair, said: "It may do for some, but it won't for me." No true Union General who ever smelled powder will go for Seymour and Blair.—*Exchange.*

This is the man who wanted Sherman arrested for treason, and who tried to get him dismissed. You are welcome to such. *He always failed.*

WORKINGMEN, under Radical rule, pay sixteen dollars a barrel for flour, instead of six. What is the equivalent offered for this change? Negroes in the cars, negroes in the public schools, negroes destroying ten States, negroes heaping up debt for white men to pay. Are the latter satisfied?

BONDHOLDERS are in favor of reducing the expenses of Government, because they know well, that the people cannot long stand the present amount of taxation. Every one of them if wise, will vote against the party that has, by its extravgance, corruption, and fraud, impoverished the Government.

THE Republican party has expended in eight years, since they have had charge of this government, more than the *whole* of its expenses for EIGHTY years down to the war.

A TREE was recently felled in Australia, the diameter of which one foot above the ground was 19 feet, and at 70 feet from the but end, 9 feet; its length in a straight line was 330 feet.

RADICAL papers are exceedingly dull reading they have nothing to say but rebel—traitor, and such like slang, and that is becoming stale even among the very loyal thieves themselves.

IF Florida is one the States of the Union what right has the carpet-bag Legislatures to deprive her citizens of the right to vote for President without their consent?

THE Radicals tax the people to the extent of nearly five hundred millions of dollars per annum, and then declare that our financial condition is glorious. Too much so.

THOSE who wish to understand why the national debt is increasing can get a peep behind the curtain by perusing the following official report of the cost of collecting, and what is received for the District of Beaufort, South Carolina:

Expense of collecting internal taxes	$10,654 00
Proceeds of collection	602 50
Balance on wrong side of the sheet	$10,277 50

Falstaff's bill was ninety-nine per cent. of sack and one per cent. of bread, and this is about the proportion of taxes collected with the amount paid into the Treasury by the carpet-baggers of the South. Ten thousand dollars are wrung from the people, and all stolen by the Radicals agents but four hundred and two dollars. This is a picture for taxpayers to contemplate.

"THE Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver.

"I am and ever have been opposed to all kinds of Government paper currency, let it be derived from exchequer or otherwise.

"A national paper currency is a great curse to the laborer of the country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer."—*Andrew Johnson.*

WITH the price of one day's labor in 1858, a workingman could carry home to his family thirty pounds of sugar, Now, all that he earns for the same period will only produce fifteen pounds, where does the balance go? To idle negroes in the South, through the Freedmen's Bureau, as a reward for voting the Radical ticket. Will white men longer support a party which thus robs and impoverishes themselves and families, and feeds, pets, and pampers negroes?

SEVENTY millions of debt was all that appeared upon the books of the nation when the Democrats went out of power. From 1861 to 1865, four years of war, the Radicals increased this debt to 2,000,000,000. From 1865 to 1868, three years of peace, they added 900,000,000, and after three years of peace, making up with four years of war, seven years of Radical supremacy, the country is more two thousand millions of dollars worse off than we were in 1860.

HAS ALABAMA a Republican government? Her registered vote amounted to 170,613. Only 70,812 votes were cast on the constitution, 14,404 less than were required by Congress for it adoption. General Mead immediately telegraphed to General Grant that it had been rejected, and advised the framing of a more liberal one. But the rejected constitution was forced on the unwilling people. Let us have peace!

IT is a matter of small moment whether General Grant is a good soldier or a poor one. This is not the question the people desire to have answered just now. The popular query is, "What is his policy? What course will he pursue if elected?" To this query the General gives the emphatic reply in his letter of acceptance, "I will have no policy of my own."

Two leading Radical officials, now in the penitentiary for malfeasance in office, are still entitled to their salaries because, under Radical legislation, the President cannot remove an appointee without the consent of the Senate, and the Senate has not consented to the removal of these choice spirits. The Radicals will take care of their own friends.

THE Freedmen's Bureau employs 717 civil employees at a cost, for salaries alone of $836,459.34. There are also many volunteer officers retained in the machine, all on full pay. Howard, himself, gets a major-general's pay and allowance, though only entitled to those of a brigadier. And all paid out of us.

PARSON BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, whose blasphemies have shocked thousands, and who said "he would rather "go to hell with a loyal negro than to "Heaven with a copperhead," is actively engaged in canvassing for Grant and Colfax. The Parson is a pet of the Radicals.

GREAT BRITAIN expends for all purposes $289,000,000, including interest upon their debt, and we expend $400,000,000. We expend about $100,000,000 more yearly than Great Britain, and the outlay is becoming greater each year the Radicals remain in power.

A RADICAL paper in dulges in the following strikingly original remarks: "The wretches who starved your brothers to death at Andersonville, will "vote the Democratic ticket." Are General Grant, and Stanton, and Joe Brown wretches, and will they vote the Democratic ticket?

THE Radicals expend $180,480,000 per annum in carrying on the government in time of peace. It costs the people under Democratic administrations only $57,871,000 per annum to carry on the government for the ten years preceding the war. Let us have peace."

THE expenses in the War Department for the past two months have been more than eighteen million dollars. "Let us have peace;" or, if we cannot have peace, let us have an army that can be put on a peace footing, so far as cost is concerned, at any rate.

A WORKING MAN has to labor eight days at the present time to earn a barrel of flour. In 1859, four days' work would purchase the same article. The difference between a Radical and Democratic administration of the affairs of the nation. Do working-men see it?

MONEY enough has been raised by taxation since the close of the war to pay more than half of the national debt, or a sum equal to $2,500 for every one of the negro-made voters in all the Southern States. "Let us have peace."

THE Democrats have carried Colorado. In Maine we gain from 7,000 to 10,000 over the vote of 1866. So we go. The current is with us—and will lead us on to victory.

IN 1865 the public debt was $2,423,437,002.18. In 1868 it is $1,643,256,285. An increase of $219,819,282.82. Let us have peace.

Gov. GEARY'S stump efforts in the western counties have earned for him the sobriquet of "Baby Elephant."

THE second trial of John H. Surratt is expected to open on Monday next, at Washington.

POLITICAL.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM GRIER QUICK.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
E. R. IKELER.

FOR SURVEYOR:
ISAAC A. DEWITT

FOR AUDITOR:
A. J. ALBERTSON.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

BLOOM—David Lowenberg, J. H. Furman, John K. Girton.
BERWICK—Isaiah Bower, A. D. Seely, Jacob Clousen.
BRIARCREEK—C. F. Steele, John G. Jacoby, Albert Smith.
BENTON—J. J. M'Henry, T. Benton Cole, John C. Wenner.
BEAVER—Moses Schlicher, H. Hinterliter, Geo. P. Dreisbach.
CENTRALIA—John P. Hannon, Thomas O'Geharty, John Siglinger.
CONYNGHAM—Dr. F. R. Wolforth, Aaron Persson, R. Thornton.
CATTAWISSA—Dr. J. K. Robbins Walter Scott, Adam Federolf.
CENTER—Abraham White, Samuel Neyhart, Samuel Bower.
FRANKLIN—J. B. Knittle, H. J. Reeder, Moses W. M Henry.
FISHINGCREEK—M. A. Ammerman, Uriah M'Henry, E. Unangst.
GREENWOOD—G. W. Utt, Wm. Kramer, Jos. R. Patton.
HEMLOCK—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Hugh M'Bride, Z. Robbins.
JACKSON—Geo. Harliman, Jno. M'Henry, Emanuel Savage.
LOCUST—Hon. P. K. Herbine, Daniel Stine, Geza Hower.
MADISON—Jas. Kisner, A. J. Carr, Hugh M'Collum.
MAIN—T. J. Campbell, John Nuss, Chas. Fisher
MIFFLIN—Dr. D. H. Montgomery, Samuel Sidwell, Wm. Schappelle, Isaac Lutz.
MONTOUR—Peter Heimbach, J. F. Farenswerth Peter Evans.
MT. PLEASANT—Thos J. Welliver, Jno Wanich Jas. Johnson.
ORANGE—Charles Conner, E. G. Ricketts, W. H. Snyder.
PINE—Joseph Shoemaker, Jos. Triblebis, Andrew Whitmoyer.
ROARINGCREEK—J. D. Houck, Wm. Dreisbach, Peter Levan.
SCOTT—Oscar P. Ent, Daniel Snyder, Chas. H. Deiterick.
SUGAR LOAF—A. Laubach, David Lewis, Geo. Steadman.

By order of Standing Committee,
JOHN A. FUNSTON, Chairman.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 21, '68.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THOSE irreverent lads who called names after a certain "bald head" of old, deserved their untimely end, because at that time no panacea had been discovered to restore the human hair upon the bald spots. But now Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is known to possess the rare merit of invigorating the roots and filling them so full of life, where not entirely dead, that they cannot help putting forth a new growth which rivals in beauty the locks of youth.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing and arranging their hair must make any article which would lessen their labor particularly desirable. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia leaves the hair in such condition as to render dressing and arranging a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glossy appearance so much admired, cleanses the scalp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baldness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. July 31, '69 4t

From the "ARGUS," Albany, N. Y.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

We are not in the habit of noticing so-called Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation in commending this valuable Bitters to the public It is compounded from the purest and best ingredients, and the thousands of testimonials to its efficacy, leave no doubt that is the most valuable specific known for the cure of diseases of the Liver, general Debility, Fevers, and complaints arising from a Disordered Stomach.

The Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicating properties.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alchoholic Stimulant is necessary and makes a preparation delightfully pleasant and agreeable to take. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere. July 31, 68-ly.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling up n this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, inspiring first or company or life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

You are laboring under a mistake. These symptoms, if allowed to progress, will lead to organic weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business they don't become cold and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face —stone walls do not stand more square and erect and command more confidence than such men. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, ren badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought on that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to lud ure almost every other disease—kidney, fistula, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. Heimbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of the remedy.

Heimbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. Heimbold, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapped, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.
August 7, '68-2m.

FARMERS!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

It contains three per cent. of Ammonia, an ample quantity to give activity without injury to the vegatation, and a large percentage of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, together with Potash and Soda. All the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The increased sales to farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results is a sure guarantee of its value. Price, $56 per ton of 16 bags 250 lbs. each. Send for a pamphlet. Address

THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
July 3, '68-1y 67 Broadway, N. Y.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 503 Market Street,
Phil delphia.

GEORGE FOELKER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, YARNS,

Oil-Cloths, Wicks, Twines, Baskets, etc., etc.

249 & 251 Market St., & 226 Church St., Philada.
June 5, '68.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 50
Corn "	1 25
Oats,	70

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

If you want a live Democratic paper subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

TROUBLE ENOUGH.—The edior is out of town, and the devil is sick.

We will publish the premium list of the Columbia County Agricultural Society next week.

JACK FROST made his appearance in town on Wednesday night. Look out for the Frost family.

It is rumored that J. J. Brower intends ruuning his building up four stories. If so, Jerry will be pretty well up.

CAPT. BROCKWAY is on a stumping tour in Tioga county. It certainly requires some boldness to thus beard the lion in his own den.

FARMERS, look to your interests, and by so doing secure a farm-right of Talbot's Patent Gate, which is acknowledged to just be the thing wanted.

P. JOHN, and other Radicals, talk very familiarly of the "Rebel yell," when they never heard it. Like the war horses of Scripture, they "smell the battle afar off."

THE Pennsylvania Iron Work, at Danville, under the management of M. S. Ridgeway, Esq., have, after numerous experiments at last succeeded in the manufacture of the steel headed nails for railroads.

NARMAN'S Oil of Gladness, for burns bruises, sprains, &c. Its merits can only be known by those whoare fortunate enough to procure this invaluable remedy. Sold only at Headershott's Drug Store.

SENATOR BUCKALEW, in his Danville speech stated, that, the ARMY remains at the number it contained in December last,—56,000—and in his Orangeville address, estimated the cost to be not less than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS PER ANNUM!

THE Club Meeting at Light Street was well attended on last Monday evening. An address was delivered by Col. Freeze; and upon its conclusion, quite a number joined the Club. It is in fine working order; and will give a good account of itself at the October election.

ONE VOTE.—Our friends do not always seem to realize the importance of increasing their vote; of getting the votes of the doubtful and of the indifferent. It cannot be doubted, as we remarked two weeks ago, that hundreds of moderate Republicans will vote with us for Seymour and Blair, if they are kindly solicited to do so, by their friends, neighbors, or associates.

SENATOR BUCKALEW, in his speech delivered at Danville on the 29th of August, said, "now, gentlemen, if you are to contribute FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLIONS in three years, and get but ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS paid on your debt, how much money must be raised and through how long a period of time must it be contributed, to wipe out the debt altogether?"

PART XI Smith's Dictionary of the Bible has been received. Beginning with the word Idol—it discusses fully, idolatry—Immanuel—incense—iron—Isaac—Isaiah—Ishmael—Israel—Kingdom of—Issachar—Jacob—Jael—James and the question of the Brethren of Our Lord—Epistle of James—Jasher, book of—and Jonadab. It is a very interesting part indeed. Hurd & Houghton, N. Y.

WE call attention to the announcements of Democratic Meetings, published in another part of the COLUMBIAN. Where the place is not mentioned the regular place of meeting of the Township Club will be the point of assembling. Every call will be attended by the speakers as announced. Let there be full houses everywhere. Wherever it is possible, we hope the Vigilance Committees will provide music. Drum and fife, String Band, or Glee Club.

THE DISCUSSIONS.—Captain Whitmoyer and Captain Brockway having finished their engagements at other points, will hold joint meetings at Catawissa on next Saturday evening, September 19th, and at Numedia, on Monday evening, September 21st. These meetings are exciting much attention throughout the county, and have been unusually well attended by Democrats and Republicans. We hope there will be a good turn-out at the next meetings.

ON Monday last, as a son of Mr. Ent was driving a horse and buggy from Bloomsburg to Light Street, he was met, near Zeiglers, by a drove of cattle. A furious bull in the drove sprang at the mare Mr. Ent was driving, and striking her in the breast with both horns, mangled and gored her so terribly, before he could be clubbed off that she may die.

Half an hour before, the same bull attacked a horse of Esq., Lilly in Light Street.

SAGACITY.—As a gentleman was driving through Orangevelle a few days since, his horses, a spirited pair, became very restive and alarmed at the Grant & Colfax flag which was suspended across the street, and were with difficulty driven under it. Upon coming to the Seymour & Blair flag which hung but a few rods further up the street, they evinced no manifestations of uneasiness, but merely looked up as if reading the names, and then passed quietly under. Those very sensible horses knew perfectly well who are keeping up the prices of oats and hay!

A NUISANCE.—There seems to be a spirt among some of the gay boys of Bloomsburg to make night as hideous as they can, and by their hurrahing and yelling making sleep about the midnight hour a very difficult thing. We wish to call the attention of our Constable to this matter, and earnestly request him to use his authority and efforts to have this lawlessness suppressed. The thumping with clubs upon boxes, posts, steps, etc., are not desired by the citizens at night, and unless the same is supressed, our citizens ere long need not be alarmed at frequent robberies, occasional fires, riots, and perhaps murder being committed, for as clouds argue the coming of rain, so does the conduct referred to argue of graver deeds.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXXIV.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

ON Monday, the 6th of June, a flag of truce was sent into our lines, and Grant and Lee agreed upon a temporary cessation of hostilities for the purpose of burying the dead and securing the wounded, many of whom had lain between the lines a number of days.

When the Eighteenth Corps first joined us, they charged at this point, capturing two lines of works; but in attempting to take the third, were severely repulsed. The dead and wounded covered the ground, and it was torturing to see them, and hear the poor fellows calling for aid, yet not a man could go to their assistance. Some of our men had been killed in endeavoring to get off the wounded, and some had even dug zig-zag trenches to where they lay, and thus secured some of the sufferers in the teeth of the enemy. The moment the white flag was displayed, the firing along the line ceased, and dropping their muskets the contestants commenced shaking hands, exchanging papers, tobacco, and the like. Unfortunately for the wounded, Lieut. Beecher, (a son of Henry Ward Beecher) who commanded a battery on our left, forgetting the sanctity of a flag of truce, had his men commence throwing up additional works nearer the enemy. They at once broke off the truce, leaving all the dead and the most of the wounded upon the field. The succeeding days, however, they were removed under another flag. Burnside's Division of negroes were then for the first time put in line of battle near the enemy, and immediately on our right. They were placed behind strong works, and of course were not in much danger; but from that time until they were withdrawn, there was continual firing in their front.

On Wednesday, June 8th, we were relieved from duty with the Eighteenth Corps, and returned to the Second, having been in battle without relief six days. After two hours rest we were again ordered into line, but the enemy's fire was so heavy that we could not get into position until after dark. We then put our men to work throwing up entrenchments, and also obtained a detail of heavy artillerists to asist us, and by daylight had erected a splendid line of works about twenty feet in thickness. The rebel line was only 600 yards in front of ours, but a strip of woods lay between us. A working party was detailed to cut these down, many of whom were wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters, and some by the falling of the trees in the darkness. The position was rendered very unpleasant by their markesmen; and so vigilant were they that to raise a head above the works was death. We even had to close the port-holes, as so many bullets came through them they could not be used; and one of the best men in the Battery—brave Coulter—while reaching for his haversack exposed his head, and the next moment he lay dead at my feet. We even had to dig covered ways to our ammunition, to the different guns, and to the rear, or we would have been prisoners in our own works. One night, to our surprise, the firing ceased. Some one reported to that our men on the picket line had agreed to cease firing for the night, and the truce was religiously kept. But our men went quietly to work, and during the night threw up a line of strong entrenchments where the picket line had been, with a crevice between the logs through which to point their muskets. They anxiously waited for daylight to take advantage of the joke they had played on the unsuspecing "Johnies." But the morning's light showed that the rebles had not been idle, and in front of their works had placed a strong *abattis* which formed a complete protection. Both parties laughed heartily at the mutual "sell."

We held our position until Sunday June 12th, and as night closed upon us the lines were quietly withdrawn, and the movement towards the James commenced. Despite Grant's boast that "he proposed to fight it out on that line if it took all summer," he was compelled to change his base, and shift his army to a new position, where further flanking was out of the question. Grant had endeavored to achieve success by indiscriminate assaults, in which we lost six men to the enemy's one, knowing that we could supply our loss, and Lee could not. There was neither wisdom, nor skill in these attacks. From the Rapidan to the James they had failed. If Sherman had pursued the same tactics he never would have reached the sea. In fact, Johnson, the Commander of the rebel Army of the Gulf said. "*I know I should have beaten Sherman had he made such assaults on me as General Grant did on Lee.*" That the country may know the frightful cost at which Grant learned how to cope with his adversary, the following figures are given:

Grant, on assuming command, May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee, at the same date, had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements up to the same date were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors de combat* was 117,000.

Up to the same the number of Lee's men who had been put *hors de combat* was 19,000.

Grant had more than three men for every one that Lee had; 222,000 to 70,000.

Grant lost more than six men for every one that Lee lost; 117,000 to 19,000.

Grant lost as many men as all Lee had and 12,000 over half as many more besides; 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant, having in the first instance more that twice as many as Lee (125,000 to 52,000,) yet had to be reinforced by more men than all Lee ever had; 97,000 to 70,000.

These figures are derived from the most authentic sources. In fact they are taken from the official records, and cannot be successfully contradicted. To sum up.

* * * * * * * * *

In the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, Grant had three soldiers to Lee's one and 12,000 over, 222,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up six times as many men as Lee and 3,000 over, 117,000 to 19,000.

Grant used as many men as all Lee had, and 12,000 more than half as many again, 117,000 to 70,000.

Grant used up 53 per cent. of his entire force. Lee used up but 27 per cent. of his force.

This wasteful butchery being finished, Grant was still far from conquering his antagonist. They had yet to meet in front of Petersburg and Richmond, where the deadly game of swopping off six Northern soldiers for one Southern soldier proceeded till Lee's inferior force was used up. Would that be generalship in checkers?

Our picket line did not fall back until morning and even then did not attract the enemy's attention. It requires a vast amount of discipline to withdraw from the front of a vigilant foe a large army, with its enormous trains of artillery, baggage etc., but "practice" had made us "perfect." All night the weary column was in motion, and at daylight crossed the far-famed Chickahominy at Long Bridge. Without halting we pushed on through the skirts of White Oak Swamp, and by marching steadily all day, reached the James River by dusk. We had successfully "changed our base" and reached Wilcox's Landing, where M'Clellan rendevoued two years before, after the seven day's fight! The rail road which Grant had rebuil from West Point to Tunstal's Station, during his brief sojourn at Cold Harbor, was entirely destroyed.

QUIEN SABE?

SENATOR COWAN is on the stump for Seymour.

OUR housewives are very much alarmed because there is no fruit to preserve. Their liege lords are glad of it because they will have no big sugar bill sto pay.

A FISH STORY.—A "bullhead" weighing one hundred and fifty-five pounds, was caught at Roebottom dam on the Susquehanna river at this place shortly after dark last night. He was hooked in a fin by a small boy, who managed to hold on until some men came to his assistance, and succeeded in securing their prize. Th monster raised considerable distrbance for a while but, finally became quiet and was taken to a grocery store on South street, where the hook was cut out. After he was conveyed to fifth Ward, amid great rejoicing, as the greatest haul ever made from the river at this point.—*Binghamton Pap.*

MAKING BUTTER.—There is no secret about making good butter. All that is requrired is to have clean pans to set milk in to get the cream. Tin pans, about four inches high, wider at the top than at the bottom, are the best Take the cream from the milk before it gets thick, and churn the cream before it gets sour. Work the butter thoroughly, and at the time of salting, work one half of an ounce of finely powdered loaf sugar in each pound of butter. It will give it a better flavor and cause it to keep five times as long without becoming rancid. Sugar is the best material to be found to purify and preserve butter from decay. Try it.

MECHANICS' LIENS.—In response to the requests of numerous correspondents, we state that the Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of Aug. 1, 1868, extends the application of the Mechanics' Lien laws to all debts contracted for work done, and materials furnished for the repairs, alterations or additions to any house or building. Such repairs, alterations and additions, however, when done by order of a tenant, must have been made according to the written consent of the owner or his authorized agent. The claim, together with the written consent of the owner, must be filed within six months after the work has been finished or the materials furnished, in order to render the lien effectual, and no property is liable for repairs which shall have been conveyed to a purchaser before the lien is filed. The lien laws are also extended to cover claims for measurement and valuation, by any legalized measurer, of any work done or materials furnished in building or in repairing same.

A mode is also provided whereby the premises on which any work may have been done can be vacated from the lien. The owner may require the claimant to file an affidavit of the amount actually due, and upon security being given in double the sum, or upon the payment of the claim into the Court, the property is released, the security or the money meanwhile abiding the judgment of the Court. In case the claimant, after notice, fails to file the affidavit above mentioned, or neglects to recommence suit, the lien is stricken off the record. This act only applies to Philadelphia.—*Phil. Ledger.*

An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, Paper Collars and Cuffs, and LADIES LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS selling cheap by
Mar. 13, '68—tf L. T. SHARPLESS

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the undersigned in Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 12, 1868, one town lot in Orangeville, known as the Wm. Fritz property, situated on Main Street, with 80 feet front and 200 feet in depth, on which is erected a frame Store House, a good two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

an ice house and a good barn. Also the following personal property: five head of horses, one span of good carriage Horses, a good Milch cows, one four-horse wagon, one first-class spring wagon, one two-horse sled, one two-horse sleigh, ten head of young cattle, two sets of double team harnes, double sett of carriage harness, three setts of fly-nets, one reaper, one fanning mill, one tread-power threshing machine, three feed cutters, two harrows and all kinds of farming utensils. Also on cook stove, two parlor stoves, and house and kitchen furniture of all descriptions. CORNELIUS BELLAS.
Aug. 28, '68.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT.

Located in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg on Main Street, near the Court House, the Hotels, and principal stores. It has a front of 80 feet on Main street, and has erected upon it a three dwelling house with necessary out buildings. The situation is admirably adapted for a business stand. Information concerning terms &c. can be obtained from Benj. Reid residing at his residence on Main Street.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 14, '68-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, August 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Samuel Creasy Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Fedder, late of Centre township deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, the following described real estate: one inlot in Millinville, marked and described in the plan of said town, No. 1, containing three-eighths of an acre; one other inlot in said town being between Front and Second Streets, No. 130, containing three-fourths of an acre; one other lot in said town bounded on the North by Fifth Street, on the west by Market Street, on the south by land of Samuel Creasy, and on the east by land of George Shuman, containing

TWO ACRES;

one other lot in said town, bounded by land of George Bowman, John Keller and the Susquehannah River containing One and 1½ acres, all in good cultivation, late the estate of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale by
SAMUEL CREASY,
Executor.
August 7, '68

NOTICE.

There will be an examination of Teachers for Bloom Township held in the Academy on Third street in the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday August 29th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, County Sup't.

At which time the Board of Directors of Bloom Township will select teachers for the schools of said District for the coming term of seven months commencing on the first Monday, being the 7th day, of September. Persons expecting or awaiting schools must attend the examination.
WESLEY WIRT,
July 31, '68-3t. Pres't. Board School Directors.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbidden to trespass upon the lands of the subscriber in Main township, for the purpose of shooting or fishing. Any one hereafter so offending, will be dealt with according to law.
JACOB SHUMAN, Sr.
Mainville, July 31, '68-3t.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Fall term of this Institution will open August 24, 1868, at which time a class will be organized for the professional training of teachers; and it is expected that during the year the Institution will be recognized as a State Normal School with all the privileges of the other State Institutions. For further particulars or circulars address the Principal,
HENRY CARVER, A. M.
July 31, '68.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has refitted his Carding Machines and is now ready to do wool carding in good order. When good, clean and well prepared wool is sent me, my patrons may look for good rolls.

Spinning, Coloring and dressing Cloth, done to order. Wool left at Hartman's Store, Bloomsburg, will be fulled and colored every Tuesday of three weeks with bill of work. The pay can be had at Hartman's.

Wool left at Orangeville, at either of the stores will be attended to promptly.

No wool wagon is running for me this summer, only to Bloomsburg and Orangeville, by the accommodation of those at a distance.
GEORGE VANNE.
Near Orangeville
June 19, 1868.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP Store
NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Parasols, Yankee Notions, Skirts, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, and Fringes, all under regular prices. Ladies' Whalebone Corsets, at 9 cts., 75 cts., 21 00, and upwards, cheap.

The Millinery is retailed. EDWARD RIDLEY,
339, 341 & 343½ Grand, 66, 68 & 70 Allen Street.
June 12, '68. Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

WARREN'S

IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, and such is the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by
JOHN W. KRAMER,
June 26, '68. Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. B. Koons' new house on Fifth street.

THINK OF YOUR TEETH

AND HAVE THEM ATTENDED TO.

Dr. Chalfant having located in Bloomsburg for the practice of his profession, is anxious to awaken a new interest upon the subject of Dentistry.

PRESERVE YOUR NATURAL TEETH.

This most important branch of Dentistry he discovers has never been properly introduced. No truth is more obvious than that a natural set of teeth with proper care will last its possessor a lifetime, yet he finds many persons who object to having their teeth filled, judging by bitter experience that it is useless. To such he extends the cordial invitation.

COME TO DR. CHALFANT'S OFFICE, he will examine your teeth free of charge and convince you of your error. He has methods of filling teeth never before introduced in this section of country, and means of proving to the most skeptical that the filling cannot possibly be removed from the cavities. So confident is he of this fact in this department he will insure his *work for ten years.* He also finds persons equally prejudiced against

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

objecting that they cause pain, and produce soreness in the mouth, that they must be taken out when eating, and that frequently they are thrown into a glass of water.

In view of this he wishes you to READ HIS TERMS. He will put up any set of teeth, upper or lower, or part of either, and insert them so that they cannot be distinguished from natural teeth, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Any person not pleased with his work in every particular, need not take it from the office or pay for it, as he allows no case to leave his office which produces the slightest pain, or would be likely to create soreness in the mouth. He extracts teeth by the use of

NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

or by using the anaesthetic in general use, and recommended by leading Dentists throughout the United States. In no instance other however to those practicing it.

COME AND SEE HIM, he will examine your teeth, and give directions for preserving them, free of charge.

Found at all hours in his office, next door to Dr. J. G. Evans, Main st., below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 5, '68-1y

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
MACHINISTS & ENGINEERS,

MAIN ST., B'BURG, PA.

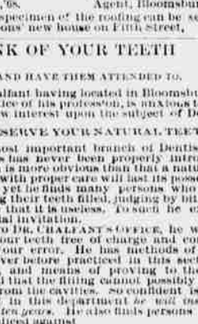
Are prepared to furnish all Kinds of Machine work, such as

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Mill-gearing, Saw mandrels, etc., Gauge cocks, Pet cocks, Steam pipe, together with all kinds of Steam fittings constantly on hand.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers made to order. All kinds of Agricultural Machines repaired. May 29, '68

THE REASON WHY



THE ALL RIGHT FRUIT JAR

is the best of any in the market:

1st. The rubber packing that makes the joint rests on a smooth shoulder which is blown in the mould instead of being ground down on the end, consequently there is no nicking out of glass in grinding to let the air into the jar, which is the cause of so much fruit being spoiled.

2nd. You will see the rubber is away from the fruit, whereas the ground shoulders or ends must necessarily bring one edge of the rubber in contact with the Fruit.

3rd. You can test or loosen the fastenings when the Jar or fruit cools, and see if your cover is tight: if so, you know at once that your fruit will keep. If the cover is loose you can heal over before it spoils.

4th. They are easy to open, which is the most important part after finding a Jar that will keep Fruit.

THEY WILL KEEP TOMATOES.

These Jars are warranted ALL RIGHT.
MOYER BROTH ERS Wholesale Agents
Bloomsburg, Pa., and by all country dealers.
Aug. 14, '68.

BLOOMSBURG

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

A. P. WEBB'S STORE, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

Annual Subscribers	$5 00
Half Yearly	3 00
Quarterly	1 50

This subscription entitles one person to two different books at one time.

DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

For loan of books per day, per vol., 3 cents.
Daily subscribers will be required in all cases to leave a deposit equal in value to the book.

The new books will not be allowed to any subscriber for a longer period than one week, or if detained beyond that time, an additional charge of 3 cents per day; for books two weeks, or if detained beyond that time, 5 cents per day.

All books are considered out 6 months after publication.

Books damaged seriously will be charged
July 10, '68-1m

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. (feb'867.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

The undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES
MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,
AND WOOD BOTTOMED,
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public, to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of a measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as he is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHAMBERLIN
March 20, 1868. Main St., below Market.

H. C. BOWER,

has opened a first class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, three doors above the Court House. His stock consists of the very latest and best styles ever offered in the city and County of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogy boots, men's double and single pair soled kip boots, men's heavy stogie shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid calfskin shoes, women's, boy's and misses' serving ladies', women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco calfskin and all shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters, and boots of all descriptions both ladies' and gents'.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call will convince purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Dec. 6'67

GENUINE MANURES.

Allen & Needles improved super Phosphate of lime the old standard article, uniform in quality the most finely pulverized and cheapest Phosphate in the Market. In Bags, 200 lbs. each, $50 per 2000 lbs. Ammoniated

FERTILIZER.

Acknowledged to be the most valuable manure at the price offered to the public. In Bags, 180 lbs. each, $45 per 2000 lbs.

PURE GROUND BONE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO,

A splendid manure, and one that is attracting much attention from farmers. Packed in Barrels, $35 per 2000 lbs.

LAND PLASTER,

In Barre's, at lowest market rates. A pure article.

A discount to dealers on above prices.

Should the dealer near you not have our articles, send your orders direct to us, and they will have prompt attention.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Offices and Stores, 61 S. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Av.

DEALERS IN OILS, CANDLES, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

For sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co.
Aug. 21, '68-3m.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.
E. E. BIDLEMAN.
May 15, '68

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE

to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at
L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, embracing extra sizes, Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Linen Shirt fronts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new invoice of Crockery, Queensware, Yellowware, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

The best $1.00 Syrup in the town.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED
Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, Pared and unpared, Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans Barley and Hominy.

WANTED

Butter, Eggs and Lard; for a prime article cash will be paid.

WANTED

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

Bloomsburg, March 28, 1868.

ATTENTION COMPANY.

The undersigned would inform the public that having rebuilt and refitted his Tannery at Light Street, he is in immediate want of a

LARGE QUANTITY OF BARK

for which the highest market price will be paid. All who have bark to sell should call at once, as I wish to lay in a large stock.
JAMES W. SANKEY.
Aug. 28, '68-tf.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of subscription to the Normal School Building was due on the first of June and is required to be promptly paid to the Treasurer. Also unpaid subscriptions to the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, which must be paid as the old stock must be settled.
E. MENDENHALL,
Aug. 14, '68-3t Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the public, that there are in the hands of James McHenry at Cairnbrook, two notes for $250 each, given by the undersigned on the 13th day of July 1868, to L. J. Dyke, for the right to sell, use and make "Osborn's Combined Wagon Brake and Dumping Device," for which I received no value, as the patent is worthless—and which said notes I will not pay.
Benton Twp., Aug. 7, '68-3t PETER CASE.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST STRING STYLES

Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of spring Goods.
May 1, '68.

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DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH

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A mild and agreeable Tonic Stimulant, Stomachic and Carminative

BITTERS,

Extracted entirely from Herbs and Roots. Highly beneficial in

DYSPEPSIA,

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and Loss of Appetite;

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUCCESS

Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the Fall trade, direct from European Manufacturers.

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $20,000.

So that we are prepared to sell every description of Dry and fancy goods, Silver plated ware, cutlery, watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c,

of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

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☞ The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

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☞ Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee every article to cost less than if bought at any New York Wholesale House.

OUR COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind—proof of this can be found in comparing our promises with those of others for clubs of the same size, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to agents free of charge.

For a club of thirty and three dollars—1 dozen good linen shirt fronts, 1 set solid gold studs, All wool cassimere 1, 4 pants, fine white counterpane large size, 1 elegant Balmoral Skirt, 20 yds brown or bleached sheeting, good quality yard wide, one select 100 picture Morocco-bound photo. Album 1 double lens stereoscope and 12 foreign views, 1 silver plated engraved 5 bottle castor, 1 elegant Silk Fan, with Ivory or sandal wood frame, feathered edge and spangled, 1 steel carving knife and fork, very best quality, ivory balanced handle, 1 handsome beaded and fined parasol, 20 yds good print, 1 very fine damask table cover, 1 per best quality ladies serge congress boots, 1 doz fine linen towels, 1 set Rogers' best silver tea-spoons, 1 ladies' large real morocco traveling bag, one fancy dress pattern, 1 doz elegant silver plated engraved napkin rings, 1 doz. ladies' merino or cotton stockings, Gents heavy double soled gold ring, 1 pr ladies' high cut balmoral Boots, 1 elegant dress pattern, 1 violin and bow in box complete, 1 set jewelry, pin, ear drops, and sleeve buttons.

For a club of fifty and five dollars—1 black or colored alpaca dress pattern, 1 set lace curtains 1 pr all wool blankets, engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor, 1 beautiful writing desk 1 solid gold scarf pin, 20 yds very fine Cassimere for pants and vest, 1 set ivory balanced handle knives and silver plated forks, 1 elegant shawl, 1 parasol heavily headed and lined with silk, 1 pr gent's calf boots, 8 yds good print, 30 yds good brown or bleached sheeting, yd wide, or 15 yards 36 wide, 1 gold watch, 1 elegant morocco travelling bag, 1 square wool shawl, 1 plain Norwich poplin dress pattern, 12 doz. width cloth for ladies' cloak, 1 elegant engraved silver plated tea pot, 2 yds double width water proof cloth for cloaking.

For a club of 100 and ten dollars—1 rich merino mealton or Alpaca dress pattern, 1 large fine damask table cloths and napkins to match, 1 pair gents french calf boots, 1 heavy silver plated engraver, 1 gutcher, very fine all wool cloth for ladies cloak, 1 web very best quality brown or bleached sheeting, 7½ yds, fine cassimere for suit 1 elegant poplin dress pattern, 1 elegant english beaver cloth for gents, 1 beautiful english heavy shawl, 1 set ivory balanced handle knives and forks, 1 ladies' or gents, silver hunting case watch 1 Hartlet hand, portable sewing machine, splendid family size, 1 elegant engravings, with record and photograph pages, 25 yds good hemp carpeting good colors, 1 pair good marseilles quilt 1 good 6 barrel revolver, 1 elegant fur muff and cape, one single barrel shot gun gun, 1 silver plated engraved, 6 bottled revolving castor, cut glass bottles, 1 very fine violin and bow in

Farmer's Department.

Topping Corn.

WE find each locality adhering to the practices which have prevailed in it from time immemorial. In the eastern part of this State, for instance the practice of cutting the top stalks of corn has gained so strong a foot-hold that it may be said to be well nigh universal, while if we visit the western part of the State, we find in many localities at least, the practice almost equally prevalent, of cutting up from the root and shocking.

We were brought up to top the corn, and we always supposed it to be, on the whole, the best method. But after learning the statements of those who had always been accustomed to a different method, and the reasons therefor, we were inclined to think we were wrong, and that the practice of shocking had many advantages over that of topping. It has been tried by many farmers as an experiment, in this part of the State, but either from not being accustomed to it, and so of making more of it than there was any need of, it has generallly been abandoned for the old method of topping. We are still inclined to think, however, that cutting up from the root and stooking has the greater advantages, and that, if our farmers who have been accustomed to top corn all their lives, would try it long enough to get accustomed to it, they would be slow to go back to the old method.

Allen, in his "American Farm Book" says: "The stalks of corn ought never to be cut above the ear, but always near the ground, and for this obvious reason: the sap which nourishes the grain is drawn from the earth, and passing through the stem enters the leaf, where a change is effected, analogous to what takes place in the blood, when brought to the surface of the lungs in the animal system; but with this peculiar difference, however, that while the blood gives out carbon and supplies oxygen, plants, under the influence of light and heat, give out oxygen and absorb carbon. This change prepares the sap for condensation and conversion into the grain. But the leaves which thus digest the food for the grain are above it, and it is while passing downward that that the change of sap into grain principally takes place. If the stalks be cut above the ear nourishment is at an end. It may then become firm and dry but it will not increase in quantity, while, if cut near the root, it not only appropriate the sap already in the plant but it also absorbs additional matter from the atmosphere, which contributes to its weight and protection."

As already stated, many experiments have been made to test the comparative advantages of the two methods, but so far as we know they all tend to the same results, that is, a gain from five to ten bushels to the acre, gained from cutting at the root and stooking, over topping. Mr. Clark, of Northampton, in this State, who tried the thing with great care, found that an acre of topped corn lost from six to eight bushels of grain by the process, while the loss of stover was also very considerable.

The most experienced farmers are careful to secure to whole of the stover and they would regard this topping process as a great and unnecessary waste of a valuable feeding substance, as much so as if they should attempt to secure their crop of timothy hay by "topping."

There is, perhaps, a little greater labor in husking corn cut and stooked in this way. But that is, after all, a small objection compared with the advantages arising from this method.

We think it pays to cut corn-fodder with the hay-cutter before feeding out. It is more completely eaten up, while the convenience resulting from it in handling the manure is very considerable. Corn-fodder seasonably harvested and properly stored is of great value for feeding through the winter.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

LARGE farm seems to be attracting the attention of Agriculturists. Two wealthy enterprising gentlemen of Harrison County, Ohio, have purchased a township six miles square in Nebraska of government land, and propose to convert the whole into one grand farm of 23,040 acres. They intend to inclose it with a hedge of the osage orange, twenty-four miles in extent, and will put up cross hedges 12 miles in length. They will hire all their labor and the most improved agricultural machinery, intending to put the whole farm into wheat, as fast as possible. It will require about 20,000 bushels for the seed of such a farm. A colony is also being formed in Chicago under Mr. Amos Duffield, for the purchase of another township, in Nebraska for the same purposes. Eastern Florida is also being laid out in large farms, for the purpose of cultivating fruits and early vegetables for the Northern markets. Jacksonville, the chief shipping port of the State, is but four days from New York by steamer, and less by railroad. It is estimated that fifty thousand young orange and lemon trees have been set since the war, and that ten thousands are now in bearing, in the northern part of the State, the fruit selling at $15 to $20 per thousand, as it hangs on the tree. The settlers at the extreme southern part of the State are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of tapioca, which root, as well as all other tropical plants, grow there freely.

Changed Seed Wheat.

THE Minnesota Agricultural Society has asked the aid of the Agricultural Department at Washington in procuring new varieties of spring wheat. It appears that the yield rapidly diminishes under their system of continuous cropping from twenty-five or thirty bushels on new land to twenty, fifteen, and even ten bushels per acre. The result is attributed to a "degeneracy in the vitality of the seed," rather than to an exhaustion of fertility in the soil, and it is thought that if new, good seed of suitable varieties could be introduced, the State would be benefitted to the extent of several millions of dollars yearly. The variety now relied upon for the main crop is the Fife, and has been used for many years. The Canada Club was formerly cultivated, but has now entirely disappeard. The Commissioner in his reply recognizes the importance of the subject, and promises to make special efforts to procure new varieties of spring and winter wheat.

IT is said that chestnuts and hickory nuts will be plenty this fall.

For the Young Folks.

Such a Love Letter.

WE have read love letters heretofore, and, mayhap, have written one or two; but for sublimity we never saw anything to compare with the following which we clip from an exchange:

"MY DEAR SALLY:—Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats over a stable roof, and thrill tho' it like spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowsers. As a goslin swimmith with delight in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture, thicker than the hair of a blacking brush and brighter than the hues of a humming bird's pinions, visit me in my slumber; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it, like an old pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly. When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled round like a bumble bee in a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in country towns, I lift up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infection of love, as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot wiskey punch. Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself by my boot straps to the top of a church steeple. Day and night you are my thought. When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron couch; when the jay-bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring house; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion hearlds the coming morn; when the awakened pig ariseth from his bed and grunteth and goeth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels his drowning flight at sultry noon-tide, and when the lowing cows come home at milking time, I think of thee: and like a piece of gum elastic my heart seems to stretch clean across my bosom. Your hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounded awe. Your forehead is smoother than the elbow of an old coat, and whiter than seventeen hundred linen. Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids battling and fighting like cohorts of ants in old army crackers. When their fire hit me full on my manly breast, it permeated my entire anatomy, like as a load of bird shot would go through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parisian marble, and your mouth puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of unfledged kisses are there ready to fly out and light somewhere like young blue birds out of the parents nest. Your laugh rings on my ears like the windharp's strains, or the bleat of a stray lamb on the hillside. The dimples on your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or like hollo ws in cakes of home made sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence and pour out the burning eloquence of my love, as thrifty housewives pour out the hot coffee. Away from you, I am melancholy as a sick cat. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced through with doubts as an old cheese is bored with skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of old butter, Switzer cheese, or a kick of a mule; it is purer than the breath of a young cow, and more unselfish than the kitten's first caterwaul. As the song bird hungers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for fresh bacon in the tray, a lean pup hankers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet; sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorghum molasses; brighter than the top-knot plumage on the head of a muscovy duck. You are candy kisses, pound cake, and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a wood-pecker in a cherry tree, or a stage horse in green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will die away like a poisoned bedbug, and in coming years when the shadows grow long from the hills, and the philanthropic frog sings his evening hymn, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear, and toss a clod upon the last resting-place of—

JAKE ——.

A School Boy's Composition.

CORN are of two kinds. Vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows and animal corn on toes. There is a unicorn, capricorn, corn-dodgers, field corn, and toe corn, which is the corn you feel the most. It is said, I believe that gophers like corn; but persons having corns don't like to "go far," if they can help it. Corns have kernels and some colonels corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on the feet and the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is acorn; these grow on oaks, but there, is a hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article, indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a Doctor himself is corned, he would probably do so well as I f he isn't. The doctors say corn are produced by tight boots or shoes, which is probably the reason why when a man is tight they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on one acre, but I know a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The biggest crop of vegetable corn a man raises the better he likes it, but the biggest crop of animal corn he raises the better he does not like it. Another kind of corn is corn-dodger.' The way it is very simple, and it is as follows (that is if you want to know): You go along a street and meet a man you know has corns, and as is a rough character, then you step on the toe you know has the corn on it, and see if you don't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what corn-dodger is.

A TEACHER said to a little girl at school: "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl, you would forgive her wouldn't you?"

"Yes, ma'am,', she replied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Great Remedies
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, STOMACH, or
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entire ly free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is the very spot to have its functions de ranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, INDUCED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is Strengthened, food relished, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes clear and healthy, and the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a lustre is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of the BITTERS, or the TONIC, an aid to that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1868.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicine, but, regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but rarely, I should not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. B. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are base counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " half dozen.....6 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.....1 50
" per bottle, or a half dozen for.....7 50

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as he procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Plain cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS, AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES.

ON EVERY PACKAGE

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia,
AND
NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Chicago,
Sole Manufacturers.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,
$56 per 2000 pounds.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER,
$50 per 2000 pounds.
BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE,
$50 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

☞ The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds. ☜

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Avenue, Phila.
NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,
Cor. Lake and Lasalle Sts., Chicago.

☞ Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada.

D. W. Masters, Millville, and W. Scott, of Catawissa, Agents, [July 17, '67-3m.]

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. E. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUSSES, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
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LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS
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OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side.
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JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
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WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

2.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

9.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 A. A. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	5.30	3.30	11.10	5.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.08	4.08	10.30	9.10
Kingston	6.28	4.45	10.09	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.11	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.03	7.58
Berwick	7.35	6.15	8.30	6.56
Bloom	8.30	6.55	7.40	6.16
Rupert	8.46	7.04	7.26	6.08
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.50
	Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.	Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.
North'd	9.36	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 6.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 13th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....11.15 p.m.
" " " Northumberland..6.15 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....8.50 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....12.00 m.
" " " Northd.....6.30 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....10.05 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 a.m.
" " " Northd.....4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.40 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....11.00 a.m.
" " " Northd.....11.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.10 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....7.40 p.m.
" " " Northd.....7.00 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....1.50 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven.....7.10 a.m.
" " " Northd.....10.16 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.55 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 20th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.50, 5.35 and 8.30 a. m., 12.40 noon and 3.05 & 9.55 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.50 a.m., & 3.50 7.40 & 10.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.50 a.m. and 9.55 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.30 a.m., and 2.05 and 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lessanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 9.55 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.20 p.m stopping at all stations Pottsville at 8.45 a. m., and 2.40 p.m., Ashland 6.00 a.m and 12.10 noon, and 2.00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m. and 1.00 and 6.45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Road Train leaves Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 5.55 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6.35 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg 8.55 a.m. and 4.10 and 9.55 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.55 and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.06 a.m., and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,953 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence.

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

April 3, '68-1y. DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up in first class order, everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may 17'67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

C. H. BORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in bar rels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 28 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 58 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the replaiting of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice.

April 10, '68-1f. ROBERT ROAN.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, B